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THE SUN, New York City. If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication with to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

Silver Repeal-A Perfectly Plain Duty.

In the Senate to-day Senator HILL will call up the Silver repeal bill and endeavor to have it considered. Next Thursday is the day set for the consideration of a similar measure by the House of Representatives.

It is reported on good authority that Mr. CLEVELAND now regards the repeal of the legislation requiring the coinage of four and a half million ounces of silver monthly as the most important and most urgent duty before Congress at the present time.

Senator HILL and Mr. CLEVELAND are right. The coinage provision of the SHER-MAN Act should be repealed at once. Every Democrat in the Senate or in the House holds a commission from his party and from the people to do everything in his

power to bring about such a repeal. The national Democratic platform of 1892 contains this plank :

"We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Suennan Act of 18:0 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal."

There is nothing obscure, nothing am biguous, nothing unintelligible about this denunciation, accepted by the party at Chicago and approved by the nation's vote in November. The necessity of a speedy repeal of the coinage provision of the SHER-MAN Act, without regard to what further legislation there may be on the subject of the currency, is Democratic doctrine, expressed in language which leaves no room

for misunderstanding.

If the party is to redeem the pledges of the platform on which Mr. CLEVELAND was elected, the Sherman Act must be repealed. That can be done now, if Democrate in the Fifty-second Congress recognize their obligations and perform their duty. We suppose that Mr. CLEVELAND puts this duty first of all in his comparative estimate of urgency, for the very good reason that until the Fifty-third Congress meets there is no possibility of repealing the Mckinkey tariff and wiping out protection as an object or incident of taxation.

The sliver repeal accomplished, the way will be clear for the other great enterprise to which the party has pledged itself. Let no Democrat in the Fifty-second Congress dare to stand in the way!

### Consult the Popular Will.

We are glad to hear from Albany that the bill to refer the scheme of a Greater New York to a vote of the communities concerned is beginning to receive the attention which its importance as a measure of Democratic home rule so well deserves.

Whether the proposed consolidation is desirable or undesirable, practicable or impracticable, the political soundness of this bill is beyond question. It is a distinctly and thoroughly Democratic measure, and a Democratic Legislature which should cast it aside would be recreant to the fundamental principles of Democracy.

If it threw on the Legislature the responsibility of rendering the decision on the merits of the scheme, its rejection would be demanded by Democratic principle: but the project does not come up at Albany on its rits. The matter does not commit any legislator in any way except so far as it enables him to express by his vote on it his loyalty to Democratic principle.

If, then, there is any opposition to the bill, it cannot come consistently from any Democrat, and, least of all, from any Democrat representing in the Legislature any part of the great metropolitan district whose will as to the proposed consolidation should rightfully determine whether the scheme shall be carried into effect.

Is there any Democrat in the Legislature who is afraid of the popular will? If there is such a one he ought to be drummed out of the party at once. He is a traitor to its principles.

# A Word for Russia.

In the current number of the Century Magazine there is an interesting article by Mr. PIERRE BOTKINE, Secretary of the Rus sian Legation in Washington. It is of the nature of an appeal for an arrest of judgment in the matter of the attempt made by some American writers to arouse inimical feelings toward his countrymen and his Government. We can assure Mr. BOTKINE that to no appeal from a representative of Bussia will the American people ever turn a deaf ear, and that the ties of gratitude and friendship which bind us to the great northern empire have never been more firmly riveted than at the present hour.

It is not for nations any more than for individuals to look a gift horse in the mouth. It is not the part of magnanimity to accept benefits and then to seek to evade the debt of gratitude by prying too curiously into the donor's motives. In vain have certain historians attempted to shake the deep and ardent affection which Amerloans bear to France by assuring us that it was simply hostility to England that prompted the Ministers of Louis XVI. to imbrace the cause of the thirteen colonies in our Revolutionary war. The fact can never offace that other fact that for years France paid, armed, and clothed the Continental lorces; that French and American soldiers fought together in the trenches at Yorktown; and that ROCHAMBEAU stood by the side of Washington when Cornwallis gave up his sword. Those are things that a nation can never forget, so long as it is worthy to remain a nation.

That we are under like tremendous obligations to the house of ROMANOFF is recegnized by every American who knows the history of his country. Whatever may have been the motive which led CATHERINE II. to join the so-called League of Neutrals. the result of the act was to complete discouragement of the British Min'sters, to break the stubborn will of GEORGE III., and to compel the acknowledgment of American independence. Whatever, again, may have been the purpose controlling the mind of ALEX-ASDER I. when, braving the anger of Na-POLEON, he refused to enforce the Berlin decroes against the American vessels ig the Baltic ports, there is no doubt that he rescued from ruin our commerce. We accepted redemption at his ands; we profited by his protection; and

oves us to remember it. The services of the house of ROMANOFF to the American republic cultainated in the

stand taken on our behalf by ALEXANDER II. at a crisis when our national existence was at stake, the French Emperor having put forth all his influence at Westminster to persuade the British Government to join him in intervening on the side of the Southern Confederacy. Then it was that the Czar, who freed the Russian serfs, caused his ambassadors at Paris and London to announce that, if France and England undertook to assure the destruction of the American Union and to perpetuate the régime of slavery in the Western hemisphere, they would flud Russia arrayed against them. Nor was the friendly interposition of ALEX-ANDER II. confined to words. Simultaneously with the utterance of diplomatic warnings, a Russian fleet was directed to proceed under sealed orders to the harbor of New York, and a Russian squadron was described to the bay of San Francisco. For us, for the American republic, for the consolidation of our Union, the Czar made known his willingness to fight; and there is not the shadow of a doubt that his willingness averted a catastrophe.

Is it likely that Americans will ever forget services like these? Not so long as our children remember with gratitude their fathers' friends; not so long as the blood of the men of the Revolution, of the war of 1512, and of the war for the Union courses through our veins and electrifles our hearts.

# Public Money for Private Collections.

The fact that the Trustees of the Natural History Society have practically forced upon the city an improper plan for adding to the museum building has a good deal in it worth thinking over besides fault in architecture. It bears upon various other semi-private institutions, existing and projected, in a way which has probably escaped attention. The effect of disturbing the affairs of the Park Department to the extent of overriding the judgment of the Landscape Architect, and of putting the seal of stultification and disgrace upon a municipal structure already in existence, will be better appreciated when the interests of certain other enterprises similar to that of the Natural History Society are taken into consideration.

The system by which the city furnishes money and gives lands and buildings for the purpose of providing better accommodations for private collections and their freer enjoyment by the public is not applied to the Natural History Museum alone. In the same way as New York dedleated the land of Manhattan square and put buildings thereon to the value of nearly a million and a half of dollars, it also built for the Metropolitan Museum of Art, on the eastern side of the Central Park. The city owns and controls these buildings. Being located in the public parks, they have hitherto been planned and criticised and determined upon with proper reference and intelligent regard to their surroundings. There is a bill at present in the Legislature to establish the same sort of public and private partnership for a Botanic Garden, to be run by a private society, provided with land and assisted with money by the city. A similar project has been contemplated for a zoölogical garden of an importance suitable to the metropolis. The new aquarium, now building at the Battery, which it is expected will be an interesting and popular ornament of the town, would probably be placed eventually under a like supervision. Other institutions like these would follow in the nattural order of the city's material and scientific growth. This relation between the municipal Government and private citi-

disinterested wisdom and sober public spirit it is admirable. It would be impossible, however, to think of maintaining this system, hitherto 🚵 advantageous and satisfactory to all concerned, if the labor, the expenditure, the authorities, and the authority of the city are to be subjected to the abuse practised in the case of the proposed addition to the Natural History Museum. No city Government could long tolerate such control ent of its affairs and retain its

standing before the community. We say it with all seriousness that the responsible officers of the Natural History Society should retrace their steps and then proceed by the path set by both law and common sense. The Landscape Architect's protest against the architectural monstrosity threatened in Manhattan square should be respected. There should be other plans for the new building.

The Disadvantages of Bigness. The fat boy in the museum remarked one day that proportions such as his had their great disadvantages. This statement of a profound truth, based upon personal experience, seems to apply very well to the State of Texas. There are disadvantages in bigness. This fact will impress any one who reads the important report recently prepared by Gen. ADOLPHUS W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer, on "The Climatic Conditions of Texas."

The geographies, as a rule, do not help one to acquire correct notions of the size of Texas. The State is so large that few atlas sheets show it on the same scale as other States, except on general maps of the country. Studying Alabama on one map sheet and Texas on another, the attention of the student is seldom called to the fact that Texas is shown on a much smaller scale than Alabama; and very likely he leaves school with quite erroneous notions of the size of Texas as compared with Alabama and other States. Gen. GREELY gives some striking facts which convey a more adequate idea of the enormous area

of Texas than many people entertain. Although Texas belongs to the drainage basin of the Atlantic, its extreme western part in El Paso county is about 200 miles nearer to Pacific waters than to the Gulf of Mexico. A part of the Pan Handle is nearer to the Great Salt Lake of Utah than to the Gulf of Mexico. Fourteen of the 228 counties are larger than the State of Delaware. The distance from El Paso to the eastern boundary of the State is as great as that from New York city to Chicago. The northwest corner of the Pan Handle is as far from the southern boundary at Brownsville as Chicago is from Mobile. While the extreme northern part of Texas is in about the same latitude as Norfolk, the most southern point of the State is scarcely

one hundred miles north of Key West. Texas is one of our great seaboard States. only California and Florida exceeding it in length of seacoast; and yet there are large regions in the State that are further from the sea than many of our political divisions in the interior, such as Idaho, Nevada, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio.

It must make the intelligent citizen of the great State smile when he is asked. "How about the climate of Texas?" As Texas enjoys a variety of climates, it takes some time adequately to answer so comprehensive a question. The State extends across eleven degrees of latitude. While anow and ice are practically unknown in its southern portion, there are large areas across which the severe "norther" sweeps and where a temperature far below the freezing point is not uncommon. Gen. GREELY sums up the climatic diversities of Texas in a striking manner when he says, "The apple and olive, cotton and hay find congenial habitat" there.

With regard to the rainfall, some portions of the State have less than an inch a month, and are a part of the arid regions, while other sections have more than an inch o week. Immigration is becoming more and more difficult to attract into regions whose climatic conditions are not definitely known. We may readily see what an injustice may be done to a State like Texas by erroneous ideas as to its climatic conditions; and such reports as this of the Chief Signal Officer of the army upon the climatic conditions of Texas and their bearing upon agricultural pursuits, are calculated to be of the highest service to the great State, whose extent and resources are still imperfectly understood.

### Burn the Stuff.

The ice in the harbor during the cold weather last month was a serious check to the Street Cleaning Department, as it prevented entirely or greatly interfered with the work of transporting the garbage from the dumps. Scows could not get through or could not be had in sufficient numbers. If the city had an adequate plant and arrangements for burning the garbage, such a delay and difficulty in getting rid of the garbage would not be possible. For the public health as well as for the public convenience, the garbage ought to be burned. It is the safest way and the best way of disposing of its refuse. Certain portions of the stuff garnered by the Street Cleaning Department can be sold. The city of Boston is already deriving a considerable sum

from that source. Cremate the garbage, and thereby save money, promote the health of the city, and sweeten the harbor a little. The residuum of the crematory is easy to handle.

### A High Old Libel Law.

Mr. WALTER H. BAHAN represents the Ninth Assembly district of this town in the Legislature of 1893. Mr. Bahan wants to amend the criminal law of libel. To that end he has introduced in the Assembly a bill to add to the Penal Code a new section in these words:

"Section 242a .- Any person or persons, firm, company society, corporation, or organization who shall pub lish, print, report, utter, or many way or manner make public, or cause, aid, abet, or assist in publishing, printing, reporting, or uttering the name or names of person or persons, partnership, firm, society, club corporation, or organization, who for non-payment of debt are commonly called delinquent debtors, or a delinquent debtor, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of \$500 or imprisonment in a peniten tiary or county jail for the term of one year or both This section shall not affect the publication in any faily newspaper of any proceedings in courts of justice in reference to judgment debtors."

The author of this bill ought to have offered a reward to any one who could tell what it means, or could discover a scintilla

of sense in it. In terms, it declares any one to be a criminal who utters the name of a delinquent debtor. The utterance, for all that appears. may be by word of mouth merely, although up to the present time oral defamation has not been a crime in this State. We can hardly believe it possible, however, that any person of ordinary intelligence can seriously propose to make such changes in the law; and we are forced to the conclusion that the bill of Mr. BAHAN has some hidden meaning which we cannot divine.

Judging from some measures introduced at Albany since the present session began, a protective enactment will soon be needed zens has its difficulties, but with men of making it a crime to expose the asinine character of proposed legislation.

# Canada's Interest in Hawaii.

From our esteemed Tory contemporary, the Ottawa Citizen, comes a cry of alarm which seems to awaken no response in Downing street:

"Canada's interest lies in the fact that the islands are situated on the direct route from Canada to Australia and on the line of commerce between this country and Chill. They are an important station in the British cable system, and it is desirable, from our point of view, that if they are not independent, England at all events uld possess supreme influence there, so that Hawaii may serve as a centre from which she can exercise surveillance of the Pacific Ocean and also as headuarters for her fleet.

"It is to be hoped that effective measures will be taken to prevent the United States from annexing territories which in future are likely to be of so much in

Canada's interest lies in becoming a part of the United States. The prosperous development of her commercial and industrial future depends upon political union with the United States, and by the inevitable propulsion of self-interest she is being drawn to the United States. It would be an obstacle to her commerce in the Pacific in the future to have the Hawaiian Islands

under other than American control. The incorporation of Hawaii with the United States will do Canada no harm at present, and will be of great benefit to the Canadian States of the United States in the glorious future. Our friend in Ottawa is repining at an annexation which annexed Canada will highly approve.

If the Anti-Option bill comes up in the House to-day, will the Democrats remember that they are pledged to taxation for revenu only, not to taxation for prohibition with incidental protection to farmers?

Will THE SUN kindly inform one of its sub-scribers if there is any recent news relative to to ARE SLUPERY ! WILLIAM S. HANDINGS.

There is no news. That is to say there is no news which, in the best interests of School Reform, it is expedient to communicate to the public at the present time. Col. ARE SLUPSKY knows when to speak. He also knows when to be silent. Let the admirers of his name and fame trust in Col Asz's judgment, and be content to hope and wait.

Recent advices from Mexico are unusually favorable to its Government. Under very auspicious circumstances. President Draz has entered upon another term of office. The republic is strong and waxing in strength; it is in a state of almost perfect tranquillity; its financial condition is unusually satisfactory. and it is on good terms with all the powers of the world. In these times, moreover, Mexico is enjoying a measure of prosperity that has not always fallen to Within the past few years the volume of its commerce has grown in magni tude; more than a thousand miles of railroad have been constructed; many new manufacturing industries have been established; ex tensive improvements have been made in at east two of its eastern seaports; new deposared: great tracts of land adapted to the growth of coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, and cotton have been opened up by the rail-roads; and hundreds of millions of dollars of European and American capital have seen invested in the development of the country's varied resources. Many enterprising Americans are now engaged in promoting the practical interests of Mexico. At the same time both the Federal Government and the State Governments have adopted extraordinary measures for the extension of popular education, and the amount of money appropristed to the service of the public schools within the past four years has been vastly greater than that expended upon them during any other equal period in Mexican history.

The term of office upon which President

term in regular succession; but, previous to the first of these three successive terms, which began in 1884, he had a term from 1876 to 1890, when he was succeeded by Gen. MANUEL GONZALEZ, who held office until he in turn was succeeded by Diaz, who has been President for a longer period of time than any of his predecessors since the establishment of

the Mexican republic in 1824. An estcemed correspondent calls our at tention to this plank in the Democratic platform upon which Andrew Jackson was elected in 1832:

"Adequate protection to American industry is indi pensable to the prosperity of the country, and an aban-donment of the pulsey would be attended with conse-quences rulnous to the best interests of the nation."

Well, what of it? That is not the platform apon which Groven CLEVELAND was elected in 1802. The present year is 1803, not 1833, The essential principles of Democracy are the same as they were sixty years ago. The tariff policy of the party is entirely different. Let the new policy be prosecuted honestly and courageously, and the results be examined with candor and perfect fairness. That is the American and the Democratic way of doing things.

The death of Mrs. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, which it was our sad office to announce yes terday morning, is a bereavement touches, besides her husband and her family. wide circle of sorrowing friends. Mrs. WHITNEY had great intellectual and social gifts, generous impulses, and a sincere desire to promote the happiness of all among whom her lot was cast. Her own and her husband's means enabled her to dispense a liberal hospitality, and she did it with a skill and taste which made her a centre of social attraction wherever she resided, while to those who had the good fortune to be intimately acquainted with her she uniformly exhibited the same simple, unpretending affection that marked her girthood. Her death, coming as it does almost in the very hour of her husband's great political triumph, and at the outset of a beloved daugh er's career in society, is one of those cates. rophes which teach more eloquently than words the instability of human happiness and the fragility of human expectations. To attempt to console those who are immediately afflicted by it is useless; but if sympathy can comfort them, they are assured of it in unstinted measure.

Secretary TRACY gave a surprise to those who had expected the new Bath-built ram to be called the Ammen, after her designer, by naming her the Katahdin. But whatever his reasons for not introducing in this instance the innovation of christening the pioneer vessel of a new type after her planner, it cannot be denied that the craft has a noble name.

And it is a name not wholly new to our navy There used to be a small gunboat of about 500 ons, mounting four guns, and having a speed of perhaps nine knots, called the Katahdin but the majestic mountain of Maine deserved a better representative in the navy, and the novel and powerful craft launched on Saturday may prove such a representative. While some abominable Indian names, such as Musoota and Koka, have in times past been fastened upon our vessels, there are senerou and musical ones in plenty, that are well fitted for our naval nomenclature. They include mountains as well as rivers. There is no better name for a monitor than Monadnock, and there is no craft so famous in war on the list in commission as Winslow's Kearsarge.

The Katahdin is a novelty in construction. and may fairly be regarded as one of America's contributions to naval architecture Though she will have a light battery, it is for defending her against the attacks of small raft, while her means of aggression are furnished by her prow. The question whether this reliance is adequate, whether it furnishes an ample use of the money required to build such a vessel, has long been a subject of debate, but our navy has gone ahead and built a typical ram. Good luck to the Katahdin!

Mr. Charles H. Emerson of Whitehall the greatest living American authority on the boomerang, informs us in a very modest and proper note that he is a theoretical as well as a practical beomerangist. In other words, he has studied and thinks he has mastered the rinciples governing the flight of the interesting missile which he handles with such practical dexterity and precision; being able to hit himself, if we are not mistaken, at least eleven times out of twelve at a distance of fifty or sixty feet.

# THE HAWAHAN REVOLUTIONISTS.

cople That Have Come In Under the Amer tean Plag Have Never Regretted It.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir. Wha reason exists for any patriotic American newspaper to asperse the motives of the people of lawall in getting rid of the monarchy which has long been an injury to the prosperity of those fairest islands of the Pacific? English jealousy of American influence may account for the supercilions tone of a few journals of that country. But English prejudices against America are not shared on the Continent The matter is one that mainly concerns the Hawaiian people. No doubt it will be for their interest to do away forever with the old native monarchy and seek alliance with the United States. The Home Rule Administration of Mr. Gladstone is obliged by English owners of Egyptian bonds to depart from its logical policy of non-interference in Egypt. No such obligation warrants its intervention in the Pacific further than to see that the islands do not fall into hands of those hostile to English interests. No English Administration, least of all Mr. Gladstone's, can consistently assume that this country is to be regarded as a natural enemy of England. The policy of English non-interference with the affairs of other nations is distinctly liberal. That the treatment of Egypt is against this policy is due to exceptional circumstances that confirm the general rule. Because annexation to the United States will

prove so advantageous, financially, to Hawall, there are those who pride themselves on superior discernment because they attribute all that has occurred. from the deposition of the Queen down to the sending of a delegation asking for annexation, to have and mercenary motives. All patriotic Americans ought to protestagainst this ignoble view, the more so because it is not true. Had these men lived in our lievolutionary era, they would, doubtless, have seen the true inwardness of the Boston tea party as only a shrewd device of some Yankee merchants to raise the price of tea, and tiery must have regarded George Washington as a pretender to patriotism, and leading the Revolutionary army only to make a great name in history.

and they must have regarded George Washington as a pretender to patriotism, and leading the Revolutionary army only to make a great name in history.

It is exceedingly unfortunate for any who dolight in taking mean views of human motives. If the habit he not broken, they are liable to lose the ability to form a just judgment on any subject.

This country is a fine old Uncle Sam to the entire continent and islands adjacent.

He is lovable for his own sake and has the abilitade for inspiring an honest, disinterested affection. It is derogatory to Uncle Sam to regard the conquests he makes as inspired only by more carry to Uncle Sam to regard the conquests he makes as inspired only by more carry to the sam to redard the conquests he makes as inspired only by more carry to the beautions being that which Moses gave to his father-in-law: Come with us and we will do thee good. Louisians, with all the Northwest Florida. Texas and the other states secured from Moxico, together with Alaska, have successively rejoiced in being under Uncle Sam scare, and have never had reason to respect the fact. If Miss Hawaii or Miss Camada seeks a like alliance, as they seem about to do, it is ungallant and unjust to regard them as adventuresses with whom it will compromise our national honor to have anything to do.

To put evil in place of good is most commonly done by distorting righteous motives and attributing them to evil causes. This fact is most admirably illustrated by the story of Job's uprightness, and it was Satan, the accuser, who dared reply to the Almighty with the sneering inquiry: "Doth Job serve God for naught?" This is the aptest illustration that can be formed of the way in which a few American newspapers are treating the natural orderiv, and inevitable change that is being now developed in the relations of Hawaii to the great American republic, which a few American newspapers are treating the natural orderiv, and inevitable change that is being now developed in the relations of Hawaii to the great American republic.

Ponursio Drax has just entered is the third

# THE WATER COLOR EXHIBITION.

A more particular survey of the pictures at the Water Color Society's exhibition fails to reveal any strikingly original work. It does onfirm the earlier impressions, however, of the attractive gayety of color in the exhibiion, viewed as a mural decoration, and of the fairly high average of excellence in the drawings shown. Of the landscapes not heretofore mentioned it may be proper to say that those by Mr. Henry Farrer are most numerous, but they are all alike in character, and not a very interesting character at that. They have a prettiness about them and a smoothness of finish that seem to find admirers, however, and that amiable Mercury, Mr. Galt, has bestowed upon several of them these coveted cards of his bearing the legend "sold." But then even Mr. Cropsy's picture, No. 184, "Lowlands," is equally distinguished. If one would choose to contemplate something better worth while, he has but to turn to Mr. Shurt-leff's "Autumn Forest," No. 289, or the several beautiful little framed bits of color and stmosphere out of doors to be found in Mr. J. Francis Murphy's "The Pool." No. 201; "September," No. 345, or "Silence," No. 416. Mr. Th. Robinson has two or three clever drawings, but in "A Nor-mandy Farm," No. 310, his latter-day mannersms are somewhat strikingly shown in a row of cottages in blue and pink and drawn with a paisled hand. Mr. Bolton Jones has conerned himself with some winter scenes that appear to be somewhat photographic, and this might be said, perhaps, of Mr. Walter Palmer's "The Brink of the Fall," No. 302, which, however, is redeemed by the beauty of the view of a glistening stream in which the soft, vellow moon is reflected, while it lights up faintly the snow-covered banks of the fall and whitened trees. When Mr. Palmer doesn't confine himself to "pot boilers" in his studio

he is capable of very excellent things.

Mr. George H. McCord, in his "Head of Barnegat Bay," No. 284, showing a pier bridge running out into the water, has made a very attractive little picture and done it cloverly. Samuel Coleman's "Courtyard at Morella, No. 297, is a simple sketch in a fine brown tone and of transparent shadows. Mr. Moser's September Morning." No. 283; Mr. Fraser's 'A Sunny Road," Mr. Hamilton Gibson's even flozen of deft landscape drawings, Mr. Horatio Walker's "A Shower." No. 385, with its huddling sheep, and the drawings by Mr. Kruseman Van Elten, Mr. Drake, and Mr. Harry Fenn are all serious and worthy works.

The marines are not very numerous, but two or three of them are charming in the sense of motion and of the sea air, notably Mr. Rehn's Shore-bound Waves," No. 384; Mr. Carlton Chapman's "Quiet Day in a Harbor," No. 191, and Mr. W. S. Robinson's two pictures, "Arrival of Boats-Coast of Holland," No. 592, and Dutch Fisher Folk," No. 500.

The most curious of the figure pictures is Mr. Herter's "The Great Mystery," No. 303, in which an astrologist, in beautiful red hair and othing else to speak of, sits on her throne before a stained-glass window, a great crystal sphere at her feet, and half a dozen charming. well-drawn, undraped young women approaching with offerings of jewels and flowers to learn their fate. Mr. George Wharton Edwards has several pictures in which attractive Dutch girls do duty as models, and Mr. Childe Hassam is seen in three pictures, each characteristic of him in different ways. iting," No. 380, shows a coach and footman before a brown-stone Fifth avenue mansion that is painted in carmine and indigo, but, eccentric as the method appears, the effect of New York sunshine is pretty well expressed.

In "Indian Summer-Madison Square." No-357, again Mr. Hassam has contrived very cleverly to give the autumn haze, and to beautify it with all the brightness of sunlit autumn leaves, but his manneristic brush work is a distinct blemish. His "The Rain," No. 308, is a view from a Chicago hotel window out upon the lake front, where the Illinois Central Railroad moves and has its being. A pair of feet in a window sent identify the town.

Mr. Earle has two or three of his strongly characterized figures, well drawn, and Miss Clara McChesney in "The Mother," No. 335, has a serious worg of much strength and sincerity of purpose, which is marred by a somewhat confused and muddy handling.

It is only necessary further to name a few of the drawings that might perhaps justly enough claim more space. There are several bright and spirited drawings in pure transparent wash by Mrs. Rhoda Holmes Nicholis that are refreshing beside so much solid body color drawing. Mr. Frank Fowler has an attractive head, " Elise," No. 28. Mr. C. H. Freeman has a very good drawing of two children eside an overturned skiff down on the Staten Island shore, and there are cleyer and interesting pictures by Mrs. Alice Barber Stevens, Mr. Mente, Mr. Hamilton Hamilton, Mr. Alfred Fredericks, the illustrator, not to forget Mr. Metcall's very charming "Sketch." No. 213, of a girl in yellow, and Mr. Farny's very carefully irawn-perhaps overcarefully finished-picture, "A Mountain Trail," No. 256, in which he has shown what he can do in the very field that Mr. Remington has made his own. A comparison of the two men is suggested by the fact that they have both painted indians with a fine sense of the picturesqueness of their subjects, but Mr. Remington has chosen to show them in the very life, and full of most violent action, Mr. Farny being content with a more peaceful and tranquil aspect of life on the frontier, Mr. Farny, moreover, is not so impatient of detail, and in his landscape appears rather photographic. There is the verisimilitude of truth in this picture, but one could wish for a little less literalness and preeision in the transcript of the scene.

# A Distant Plea for Gayer Conts,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am pleased to notice your valuable remarks recently upon the "Garb of Men." and have long entertained the opinion that some reform was needed to replace the dismal churchyard black cloth, hats, &c., used by men, all of which may be best material and chapely, but want-

may be best material and shapely, but wanting altrogether in pleasant fively colors used by the fair sex.

Two years ago I determined to try and sat an example in Canada to see if the purific would "catch on" and adopt same, and although a modest attempt, still I am not ashamed to allude to it. I got a lady to buy me enough nice small partern lively colored Scotch plaid and I had a waistcoat made and wore it a year, then throw it aside because my venture did not "catch on" so far. In Toronto I was the only man dressoil in such a nice waistcoat. in such a nice waistcoat.
Will any New Yorker kindly adopt my tortan maistcoat a will any New Yorker kindly adopt my tortan maistcoat style to begin the reform, as Tortantonians prefer the old dismal garb used in dark ages down to now?
J. C. HUTCHISON,
TORONTO, Feb. 3, 1883.

# The Child in the Folding Bed.

To the Epiron of Tan Sex-Sir: In Priday's Sex I saw an account of the amothering of a child in a folding bed. On Friday evening while looting over some old papers, I saw the following printed under the head of foreign news in No. 467 of Benjamin Franklin's of foreign news in No. 467 of Benjamin Franklin's Peanskibania Gazette for Nov. 17, 1737;
Lozzos, Aug. 10—On Saturday hast a sail accident happened at the Black Borse in hims street, dissume here, where a Servani Mand in basis to timely ber work torand up a Press Red with her Satsite so a said askep the early the child was soon hims in and Indian's marking the early the child was soon his a damped a count the soot. The Friends in great Fright searched a count the soot. The Friends in great Fright searched a count the Bod they found there the poor lanceent smothered to beauth.

Truly, there is nothing new, though in Tan Sex.

Waswicz, N. Y., Feb. 5.

L. R.

# Stricken with Apoplexy.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 5 .- Dr. Horace Lathrop, a prominent physician and a member of the State Medical Society, has been stricken with apoplexy. It is feared that he will not

> From the Land m World. Ye Crynolyne is lyke to grace Ye worlde of fashion for a state; But I woulde counte a look ryi Ye broade Elizabethan fryi Wherewyth to frame ye ladic's face. Adde beautie to thy gentyl race, Or putte, or navnt, or courtile lace; But fyght, O ladie, with a wyll, Ye Grynniyne:

Ye Crynolyne.

For thon art sweete in any "case," But surelle they art outs of place In such a rounde disguise, untyll Thou hast a bodle fry to fyll Ye Crynelynei

### QUEEN LILIUOKALANPS BLUNDER. Her Rellance on the Abortgines for

and the Causes that Led to It. WARHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Had the dethroned Queen of the Sandwich Islands been satisfied to follow the course of her predecessor and fill the restricted sphere prescribed for the monarch by the Constitution, she might and unquestionably would be reigning to-day. And it cannot be said that this would have been an unreasonable requirement. The Constitution. as revised, left the sovereign of Hawaii very far from being a mere figurehead. The sov ereign had a veto power, and a decision of the Supreme Court, after a dispute that had almost threatened another revolution, made this a personal prerogative, not dependent on the concurrence of the Cabinet. Another decision of the Supreme Court had allowed the Queen to choose her Cabinet, instead of accepting and continuing that of her predecessor, so that she began her reign with a victory over those who would further restrict the privileges of the throne. Her income and perquisites as sovereign were very liberal, especially in view of the small demands for living expenses and entertainment in Hawaii. She had also an appointing power which allowed her to place friends and favorites in places of trust and profit. She had a strong native support, backed by race prejudice and loyalty.

The first feeling with which the news of her unsucce-sful com dear and its prompt penalty was received in this country must have been one of surprise that she could have so risked her throne. The explanation of her conduct. as it may now be derived from the details brought by the Commissioners and those of private letters from the islands, seems to be traceable to a union in her of race sympathy and personal ambition. Had her husband lived, with his strong American proclivities and his ability to see whither the Queen's course was tending. his warnings, we may surmise, would have been timely. But his death, following her succession to the throne, left her free to consult the two motives already spoken of

As to race sympathy, it had already been natives, and particularly of the half breeds, to found a political party whose croed was embodied in its watchword "Hawaii for the Hawaiians." It was a proof of the inherent weakness of this party that it had once sought

Bouled in the watchword Hawaii for the Mawaiians. It was a proof of the inherent weakness of this party that it had once sought to carry out its measures through constraining kaiakaua to abdicate. And an indication of the small account made of this native element was furnished by the remission of penalties for an offence of so grave a character. Wilcox, the leader of the revolution, being alterward, in fact, allowed to take his place in the Legislature as if nothing serious had happened. Still, the Queen's ambition saw in this movement an appliance which she could use against the foreign residents.

The result was that a sovereign coming to the throne under much promise, and with many favoring circumstances, first frittered away-her chances of retaining it, and then flung them all to risk on a single coup and lost. What she had in her favor at the start was the willingness of alltotake her as ru er. This was evident from the fact that no such outbreak occurred at her accession as at the election of Kalakaua in 1874. As to the aborigines, the considracy of July 30, 1800, under Wilcox and his hall-breed friends, had proposed to overthrow Kalakaua in her favor. That she was acceptable to the British and Canadians among the foreign residents was clear from her avowed British symmathies. As for the Americans, while regretting kalakaua, a firm friend of the United States, they knew that a majority of the cops, commerce, and capital was in their hands.

Ferhaps no one would have undertaken to predict that the dynasty would be continued in the person of Frincess Kniulani, the heir apparent, although full provision was made for that purpose. But it did seem likely enough that the Queen, under these favoring circumstances, and with the great prosperity of the islands to aid her, would be able to hold the throne during her illetime, or at least for years to come.

of the islands to aid her, would be able to hold the throne during her lifetime, or at least for years to come.

But events seen proved less propitions than they had looked. The death of her husband removed a valuable adviser. The operation of the new tarif and reciprocity laws of the United States affected unfavorably and severely Hawail's former advantage in her all-important sugar industry. The Queen's British procivities aroused American susceptibilities and suspicions. Then her unwise political alliances began to show their fruits. It was natural that with her traditions and inherited views she should have considered the restriction of royal privileges, effected under Kalakaun, as an injustice, but she should have accepted it. She reflected that this restriction was the work of the foreign residents rather than of her native-norn subjects, she recalled that the latter had even been ready to dethrone Kalakaua and to put her in his place. With a natural sentiment of gratifude for, their support and reliance came a feeling of commiseration for the evils which their leaders had natural sentiment of gratitude for their sup-port and reliance came a feeling of commiser-ation for the cylls which their leaders had been from time to time laying before her. They complained of the competition which had been consed through the vast importation of Mon-golian labor by the American residents. They complained that the danger of leprosy was in-creased by this importation. They complained that the system of plantation labor was cruel. They complained that they had, not an ado-

that the system of plantation labor was cruel. They complained that they had not an adoquate share in the offices and the political conduct of the kingdom, although some of them had become educated and canable. Their race was dwindling, the white race and the Mongolian were increasing, and they must make an effort to avoid gradual dying out. Fossibly the recent legislation of Congress stimulated her anti-American feeling.

Thus race sympathy and ambition combined to push the Queen to her fatal stroke. She saw herself in imagination supported by a loyal hody of subjects of her own race, far outnumbering the white residents, grateful for her interference in their behalf, and, with their new privileges, able to control all legislation. She had just signed several questionable acts, one being for the charter of a lottery, and another for the importation of opium. They seem to have been sprung on the Legislature toward the close of the session, when many members were absent, and the Lettery hill was hitterly decoursed by

opium. They seem to have been sprung on the Legislature toward the close of the session, when many members were absent, and the Lottery bill was bitterly denounced by the leading commercial residents.

Then came her eflort to promulgate a new Constitution, under the advice of her cabul of native counsellors. It has been urged that this would have only restored an old condition of things; but it was none the less revolutionary, and while the purpose was balked, the foreign residents took the will for the deed. The Queen had probably counted on an uprising of the native people. But apparently she did not reflect enough on the pitiable weakness shown in the flase of 1830, or the strong force of marines and bluenciets aboard the loston, or the fact that the chief military organization in Honolum was that of the foreign residents. The was leaning on the weaknest of reeds.

It was a fearin and fatal bunder. Almost instantly she seems to have realized whither race sympathy and personal amilition had led her, full her steps sould not be retraced, and her overthrow followed at once.

# The Census of the Sandwich Islands

Promote Riemerpole Telluse.

The people over whom Queen Lydia Kamakeha Liliunkalani roted for exactly two years were by nation-

Nathani it s.	Males.	I emales	T. 4.1
Pure Basta Stations	18,030	16.300	85.026
Mixed Bits Albin	4.410	4,050	8,541
Percent It was an tor	11 (3,800)	0.550	7.434
Athertechter	1.020	600	1.47
British	1980	800	1.344
Scarri Baylata	- 515	185	708
SCATTLE BAYOUR	7.0	655	211
Portugues		2 450	7.0
A faither action	371 7140	48,71010	8.753
Japanes		2 646	2.4,5.411
Other fact	200	25	222
Totals	58,330	81,830	100.166

gether as a where the Bawaiians; and the 20,000 whiteevery nearly equal in number the natives and There are 178 actuals -36 Government native, 64

severnment I ngileh, and 48 independent with 10,000 pupits, in whom over 7,000 are pure or half-costs Ha-waitans. The Fostal Savings Bank has about 3,000 de-positors, of whom about one-third are natives. The islands have about sixty Fost Offices, bitt, a x miles of radway, and 160 mice of telegraph Swarly every family in thenefulu is said to have a telephone.

# The Common Sense of the Hawaitan Question.

First, sevenly-fixe per cent. of taxable property i whed by Americans, and these men heing in a foreign land have a right to claim protection from the American flag. Secondly, it is important to the United States many that the dovernment or the is ands at all times friendly, to assure a coaling station there for our vessels in the Pacific Ocean. Thirdly, to prevent first a

# The Indians are for Fix.

I now the July ma Herald.

The familiar times of the post: "Lo, the poor Indian.

whose untitioned initid," seem peculiarly appropriate in connection with the reading of the appealed: January 16, 18(6) North Yelima, Wash North Yakima. Wash

Item sir Issima Remot he eve indian in Yakima Reservation that we are satisfied for A. L. Fix. For him to be our indian Agent we know this for ten 10 years he is a good man and that is why we want him he is a good common man. But is high mind He is not like others Mt Burthlet or cox, or Joseph Stephson, But we call him He is good man.

Indiana

THE CASE OF FATHER DE CASTRIES.

He Denies the Accusations Against Rim Telegraphed from the Pacific Coast, Press despatches from the Pacific coast to various Eastern newspapers told a month ago what the Pacific coast newspapers were printing in greater detail about alleged smuggling and other operations of l'Abbo De La Croix de Castries. The Sun is in receipt of the following letter from him which it cheer-

fully prints: Sally prints:

To the Euron of the Bun-Sir: If not contradicted already, please at once contradict—absolutely and in the best retracting form to rejear the exit done—insertoneous and oursequeue statemen's poblished about main your issue of Jan. 8, watch course only today under my eyes.

I have never been engaged in any anuacting schema. I have never been engaged in any anuacting schema. I have never, in my one pleatly life, breit interdicted or suspended by any ecclesiastical submitty.

I have never been seen except with very respectable and honorable pristing york because of any deaction.

I have never been implicated in any financial deal.

Mine, de Lachaese, whose reputation is beyond any enspicion, is my devoted nine—whe has not brein away from her husband for three years, and M. de Lachaese, a mest honorable centleman, connected with the libering head, can justly be proud of this wife, hobbe in overy respect.

It is exceedingly recretiable that such a paper as Tim.

Hank, can justly be proud of his wife, noble in every respect.

It is exceedingly recretiable that such a paper as The Sex should be an falsely informed and publish theorems, and the such a such as the such default of the such as the such default of the such default of the such commands that the paper published about he is erroneous, but I care only to contradict everything aiming to review as reputation and my accordant character. Yours truly.

P. S.—All the news originated from a wful treatments and brutial attacks with deadly weapons made on me by two accountries violating my home without any warrant and ramacking savagely everything, and them spreading about defauntions to cover their track. They have been placed under bonds to appear before the Superior Cour.

They have been placed under tooms to specific the Superior Court.

My streat-granule-ther, Gen. de Noallies, fought a My streat-granule-ther, den includes the for the independence of the United States. The great-grand-son, who has devoted his live in during peacefully good works everywhere he passed, did not expect such which we have been presented and the law, and is painfully greeved to find such default-tions in American papers. Eveneur, Wash, Jan. 24, 1803.

#### BUNBEAMS.

-There is a sign in Bleecker street that is cunningly devised to excite the vanity of women in that region. It represents a young woman in a splendid parti-colored gown, and proclaims "Dresses from \$3 up; exquisite fit guaranteed," while in the window of the same shop is the announcement, "We furnish the lining and make you a plain skirt for \$1."

—A physician of New York whose recreations consist in the study of etching and of certain delicately wrought curios, holds that a technical knowledge of any one art or science will aid one in any other. He is sure that the discipline which came to him of making himself acquainted with the rules by which etchings are judged has vastly aided him in the study and practice of medicine, by fixing the habit of minute obser-

-Critics of the United States who do not know the country look upon American optimism as a sort of ap-pailing recklessness, but every immigrant who has industry and fair ability soon catches the sanguine tone of American society and hopes to better his con-dition. Even smid the squalor of the east-side tensment region, hope is the distinctive note of the community, and those who are seeking to better the con-dition of the poor in that quarter find that in the ab-sence of vice or hopeless disease, even people in re-ceipt of charity look forward to better things. -It has been charged that American life tends to a

dull uniformity of character rather than to the variety and differentiation that European life is held to pre-sent; but those who see the teeming east side of New York come to a different conclusion. The immigrant reaches the United States bearing in dress, manners, habits, and intellect strong caste marks. If he settles in New York the first thing he does is to get American ciothes. This seems to destroy his individuality, but, as a matter of fact, it only removes his most conspicuous caste badge. After that he gradually learns that a better-dressed man is not necessarily his superior, and this helps to remove the caste mark from his manners.

—Italian women, the few French peasant women that come to America, and the Orlental women fetch with them to their new homes the arts of knitting and embroidery. Milet's peasant women, who keep sheep, oc-cupy their lesure with no-die and distail, and so do the Italian peasant women. In the several Italian quarters of this city women and girls of all ages go about the streets knitting needles in hand and tiny bails of yarn or thread tucked away in their bosoms. In the Syrian quarter of Washington street black-browed women, in red slippers, are never without embroiders in their hards, and it is common to see a mother and three or four daughters grouped together and all thus

-Westchester county particles of New York's poly glot character. Some of the oldest names in the county are French, having been inherited from the Huguenot settlers of New Rochelle. Still older are the Dutch names, and many English names of the colonial period aurave. A later French element settled about Williams-bridge still uses the French t-ngue, while there is an Irish admixture dating back forty or fifty years, a German element of more recent times and still imperfect in English, and finally a strong infusion of newly ar-rived Italians. People of Huguenot Butch, and Eng-lish names are the most prominent in the professions. own their farms, and carry on the more important shops. Germans are bakers, butchers, and saloon keep-ers; the Irish are farmers, small shop keepers, liquor dealers, and often politicians; the Italians are laborers simost exclusively, save that where there is a consid-

#### erable colony a few keep saloons and small groceries. Foreign Notes of Real Interest New South Wales will impose a five per cent tax or the income derived from property in the colony by

A woman at Pedruth died recently from blood-poisoning caused by rubbing a small sore on her face with her black kid glove. In lammation set in her bes

Tobacco and snuff has long been supplied to the paupers in the Lambeth workhouse, and now the Board of Guardians has passed a resolution: "That the old women in the workhouse who do not take shuff be supplied with sweets."

The British Isles, as has been fully told in the cable despatches, have also experienced unusually severe weather this winter. Altegether, as reports from all quarters agree, the present winter has been a remark. able one for weather in Europe.

Packs of wolves have also appeared at Belgrade and other towns in Servia. At Pozarewatz a girl was de-

coured by the famished brutes and stories of similar tragedies have come from various parts of Europe.
The cold in Roberma and Servin has been extreme.
Mr. Gladstone smokes occasionally, but very little. le will accept a cigar once in a great while from new friends, while their guest, and take just a few whiffs o smoke. Sometimes, it is even asserted, he is seen with a cigarette between his fingers, but he was never seen

smoking one. There has been a great yearly diminution during the last ten years in the number of soldiers in military or civil prisons in England and Wales. In 1884 there were 1,117 soldiers in English prisons; in 1891 there were 430, and on the :1st of last December there were but 44. Last year not one solder was sentenced to penal servitude. The expulsions for misconduct have decreased since 1888 from 2,020 to 1,590. A petition signed by several Bishops and a great body of the clergy of the Church of England has been pre-

sented to the Archbishop of Canterbury calling attention to the increasing financial difficulties of the rural clergy. It has been computed that there are now 3,600 benefices under £150 per annum, and 400 under 250." While the incomes of the clergy decrease their enforced expenditure increases: the value of tithe and glebe land goes down and taxes on the land go up. French War Office experts are divided in opinion concerning the value or danger of Little's Tower in case of a siege of Paris. German staf officers have written quite freely about the matter, principally holding the view that the tower would afford a fire larget. Some French

officers agree with this view; others say the forts around the city would keep the tower out of range, while it would alload as excellent post for observation. From it the operations of an enemy could be observed. for a radius of forty four in les.

The cold has been excessive in St. Petersburg, and
for weeks wood fires have been burned in the squares
and streets of the city in an effort to make necessary at your business endurable. The streets ha e, how

n the stores and to see are mostly iced over and fr zen up. From nor hand central Hussia a temperaare of thirty to that these degrees below zero is re-orded, which is twenty-even degrees below the average. In siberm it has fallen to forty ave degrees

The long-listance marching competitions by volunteer soldiers in England are discountenanced by the Commander-in-Chief in a revent order. He thinks they result in no practical good, and may cause individual harm through under stress of effort. It has been proposed to substitute competitions in which comparatively short distances will be marched, but other conditions tending to prove general military efficiency will be included, an especial requirement being that men shall complete the contests in a state perfectly proported to open steady and effectual fir-

The bitter cold that has prevailed and was still prevailing two weeks and throughout Germ my has far are ceeded in intensity surthing experienced there for many years. The snewfall, too, especially in Bertin, has been the biaviest in years. Treffic in the streets of the capital has been completely interrupted several times this winter. Two weeks ago the temperature in the city was 10° below zero. Railway traffic has been interrupted all over the empire, and the gold has been most sovere. Many people have perished from cold, and three such deaths occurred in flerin on Jan. 18. The port of flamburg has been completely closed by harbor, including 12th large steamers and over 100 large saling ships, were lee-bound. Navigation in the Baitie has almost entirely seased.